

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXIII. No. 4238. 號九十月正年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1877.

日六十月二十年子丙

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL:

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOSCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 180 & 184, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WILKINSON, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOSCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA:—SWATOW, QUELOH & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLSON & Co., Foochow, HENDERSON & Co., Shanghai, LAM, CRAWFORD & Co., and KERRY & WALSH, Manila, C. EMMERT & Co., Macao, L. A. DA SILVA.

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 200,000 Dollars.

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—E. R. BELMOS, Esq. Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq. J. F. CORDEN, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq. H. HOFFMANN, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq. A. MOLYNEUX, Esq.

## ACT. CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, . . . THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager.

Shanghai, . . . EMMET CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

### INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances. On Fixed Deposits:— For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " 12 " 5 per cent. " "

## LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Acting Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, November 2, 1876.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

MR. FERDINAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of failing health, and his interest and responsibility ceased on the 31st December last.

MR. NICOLAUS AUGUST STIESS has been authorised to sign for us by Procuration. We have this day reopened a branch of our Firm at Canton.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. ap2

### NOTICE.

MR. LUDWIG SIGMUND LUTKENS is authorised to sign our Firm per Procuration.

W. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

### NOTICE.

MR. WILHELM CARL ENGELBRECHT VON PUSTAU, Junr., is authorised to sign our Firm.

W. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, December 23, 1876. fe1

THE Interest and Responsibility in our Firm of the late Mr. J. O. KRUSE ceased with his death at Yokohama on the 27th of August last, and the Business will be carried on as heretofore and under the same Style and Firm by our Mr. H. KUNZMANN.

MR. RICHARD SCHÖNBERGER has been authorised to sign the Firm.

KRUSE & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

### NOTICE.

MR. H. C. KEDMANN has been admitted a Partner in our Firm, and Mr. ALFRED HENRY has been authorised to sign for us per Procuration.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe3

## VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRICKESHANK,

Manager.

Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS of the Undersigned will henceforth be carried on under the Name or Style of H. KLER & Co.

H. KLER.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

### NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the Firm of G. RAYNAL & Co. at this Port, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

GUSTAV RAYNAL, CARL MILISCH.

Macao, January 1, 1877. fe2

### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of VINCENZO DE CECAL in our Firm ceased from the 1st April 1876.

A. A. DE MELLO & Co.

Macao, January 1, 1877. fe3

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port under my own name as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

O. KEES.

Canton, January 8, 1877. fe9

### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. ALFRED HUTCHISON in our Firm Ceased on the 26th February 1876.

DEACON & Co.

Canton, January 1, 1877. fe2

### NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the name of MESTERN & HULSE has this day been dissolved by lapse of time, and the signature of the Firm will henceforth be used for the Liquidation only.

C. J. MESTERN, W. HULSE.

Canton, December 31, 1876. ap2

### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. CHARLES BAWICK QUELOH in our Firm Ceased on the 30th September, 1876. The Business will be Continued under the Style of CAMPBELL & Co.

QUELOH & CAMPBELL.

Swatow, January 1, 1877. fe2

### NOTICE.

THE Firm of J. D. MEYER & FERRES will from this Date be carried on as heretofore under the Style of J. D. MEYER & Co.

J. D. MEYER & Co.

Swatow, January 1, 1877. fe2

### NOTICE.

MR. H. EBELL has This Day been admitted a PARTNER in my Firm at SWATOW and HOIHOW, which in future will be carried on under the Name or Style of "HERTON, EBELL & Co."

EDWARD HERTON.

Swatow-Hoihow, January 1, 1877. fe19

## Entertainments.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF HONGKONG.

THE MEMBERS of the above CLUB will give their Fourth Performance of the Season at the

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, ON

MONDAY,

19th February, when will be presented the Popular Burlesque of

"Aladdin or the Wonderful Scamp."

Doors Open at 8.30. Performance to Commence at Nine o'Clock.

Tickets may be had at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. on and after Wednesday, February 14th.

CHAS. C. COHEN, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, January 27, 1877. fe20

## Intimations.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eighth Ordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 30, Queen's Road, Victoria, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon of FRIDAY, the 19th February next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the Year ending 31st December, 1876.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 18th February, both days inclusive.

By Order, JAS. B. COUGHTRE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, January 19, 1877. fe16

## MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING AN INVOICE OF

ROUYER GUILLET & Co.'s CELEBRATED BRANDY.

This BRANDY is well known in England, the Colonies, and India. The Firm possess Six Vineyards and Six Distilleries, and are amongst the largest shippers from Charente.

Qualities One \*, Two \*\*, Three \*\*\*, and Four \*\*\*\*, in Cases of One Dozen Quarts.

Also,

POMMERY & GRENOS

"Extra Sec." CHAMPAGNE,

in Quarts and Pints,

As supplied to the principal London Clubs.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. [ap5]

## HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

38, Queen's Road,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHRONOMETERS,

&c., &c., &c.,

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876. ff

## W. BALL,

CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,

Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.

Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eighth Ordinary Annual MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on TUESDAY, the 20th February next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts for the Year 1876, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

Hongkong, January 20, 1877. fe20

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 20th February next, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

Hongkong, January 20, 1877. fe20

NOTICE.

ON and after the 15th of January, my Charge for Brokerage on all SHARES, will be HALF PER CENT on the Full Amount, to be Paid by the Seller only.

W. M. MORGAN, Broker.

Hongkong, January 13, 1877. fe16

## MACAO HOTEL,

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

ON the 20th Instant a First Class HOTEL will be OPENED, under the above title, in spacious, commodious, and well-furnished Premises on the Praya Grande.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort of Visitors.

Wines, Spirits and Establishments of the best quality only supplied. Terms moderate.

J. P. DE CAMPOS, Proprietor.

Macao, January 8, 1877.

## Intimations.

## MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING AN INVOICE OF

ROUYER GUILLET & Co.'s CELEBRATED BRANDY.

This BRANDY is well known in England, the Colonies, and India. The Firm possess Six Vineyards and Six Distilleries, and are amongst the largest shippers from Charente.

Qualities One \*, Two \*\*, Three \*\*\*, and Four \*\*\*\*, in Cases of One Dozen Quarts.

Also,

POMMERY & GRENOS

"Extra Sec." CHAMPAGNE,

in Quarts and Pints,

As supplied to the principal London Clubs.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. [ap5]

## HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

38, Queen's Road,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHRONOMETERS,

&c., &c., &c.,

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876. ff

## W. BALL,

CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,

Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.

Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eighth Ordinary Annual MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on TUESDAY, the 20th February next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts for the Year 1876, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

Hongkong, January 20, 1877. fe20

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 20th February next, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

Hongkong, January 20, 1877. fe20

NOTICE.

ON and after the 15th of January, my Charge for Brokerage on all SHARES, will be HALF PER CENT on the Full Amount, to be Paid by the Seller only.

W. M. MORGAN, Broker.

Hongkong, January 13, 1877. fe16

## MACAO HOTEL,

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

ON the 20th Instant a First Class HOTEL will be OPENED, under the above title, in spacious, commodious, and well-furnished Premises on the Praya Grande.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort of Visitors.

Wines, Spirits and Establishments of the best quality only supplied. Terms moderate.

J. P. DE CAMPOS, Proprietor.

Macao, January 8, 1877.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

FOR YOKOHAMA & HIOGO.

The British Steamer "BENARTY,"

shortly expected from Singapore, will have immediate

despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, January 24, 1877.

### Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Barque "ANTIOCH,"

THOMAS MERRILL, Master, will load here for the above

Port, and will have early

despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 8, 1877. fe3

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 British Clipper Barque "UNANIMA,"

OSCAR, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above

Port, and meet with early



## Intimations.

**AM YON,**  
**SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND**  
**STEVEDORE,**  
No. 57, Praya Wen.  
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF  
COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH  
PROVISIONS, & OILMAN'S  
STORES.  
Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.  
—Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

P. F. DA SILVA,  
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,  
TAKAO AND TAIWANTOO. [fe22]

## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, TAMSUI AND  
TAIWANTOO.

The Steamship  
"HAILONG,"  
Captain Abbott, will be de-  
parted for the above Ports  
on THURSDAY, the 1st February, at  
Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LAFFRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, January 29, 1877. [fe1]

FOR SAIGON.

The Steamship  
"GUNGA,"  
Captain A. GABRIEL, will be  
departed for the above Port  
on MONDAY, the 5th February, at 8 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
AM YON,  
No. 57, Praya.  
Hongkong, January 29, 1877. [fe5]

FOR LONDON (DIRECT.)

(If sufficient inducement offers.)  
The S/S L. 1.1 German Bark  
"HANSA,"  
Danzig, Master, will load  
and have immediate de-  
parture.

For Freight, apply to  
MEYER & Co.  
Hongkong, January 29, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE Office of the IMPERIAL RUSSIAN  
CONSULATE has this Day been RE-  
MOVED to FERRAR'S HILL.

By Order,  
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, January 29, 1877. [fe12]

NOTICE.

THE Office of the IMPERIAL GERMAN  
CONSULATE has this Day been RE-  
MOVED to FERRAR'S HILL.

By Order,  
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, January 29, 1877. [fe12]

NOTIFICATION.

A COPY of the JURY List for 1877 is  
printed at the Supreme Court House  
for inspection. Notice of any inaccuracies,  
omissions, objections, &c., must be given  
to the Acting Registrar on or before TUES-  
DAY, the Thirtieth day of February, 1877,  
in accordance with the provisions of Section  
8 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1864.

F. S. RUFFAM,  
Acting Registrar.  
Hongkong, January 29, 1877. [fe12]

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sixth  
Ordinary MEETING of the SHARE-  
HOLDERS of the above Company will be  
held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hong-  
kong, on FRIDAY, the 2nd March, 1877,  
at 8 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of re-  
ceiving the Report of the Directors, to-  
gether with a Statement of Accounts, to  
date 31st December, 1876.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 16th February  
to the 2nd March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
OLYPHANT & Co.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, January 29, 1877. [me2]

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor  
Owners will be Responsible for any  
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew  
of the following Vessels, during their stay  
in Hongkong Harbour:—

Yessra, German barque, Capt. B. Dirks.  
—Mellers & Co.

BRIDGEMAN, British barque, Captain  
E. W. Orlop.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

Flying Cloud, British barque, Captain  
E. Williams.—Turner & Co.

Isene, German schooner, Captain O.  
Hansen.—Oarlowitz & Co.

HANTS COUNTY, British barque, Captain  
G. W. Cochran.—Meyer & Co.

Corydon, American bark, Capt. E. Kelly.

Star of China, British ship, Captain E.  
B. Baker.—Douglas Lafrank & Co.

Nassimiar Gisson, American barque,  
Captain D. Bradford.—Arnold, Karberg  
& Co.

Borito, German barque, Captain J. F.  
Wesenberg.—Siemens & Co.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Jan. 28, *Bonito*, German barque, 824, J.  
F. Wesenberg, Bangkok Dec. 1, Rio.

Jan. 28, *Cap Horn*, German barque, 401,  
Matien, Tablas Island Jan. 30, Timber.

Jan. 28, *Peccore*, British barque, 760,  
Miller, Kobe Jan. 17, Ballast—Gizman &  
Co.

Jan. 28, *Vesta*, German barque, 1725,  
Wesenberg.

## ARRIVALS.

Jan. 28, *Pau Tah*, Chinese steamer, from  
Canton.

Jan. 28, *Alphington*, British barque, 323,  
Cunningham, Haiphong Jan. 11, General.  
—Wheeler & Co.

Jan. 28, *Norma*, British steamer, 606,  
A. G. Walker, Swatow Jan. 27, General.  
—Kwong Acheong.

Jan. 28, *Hailong*, British steamer, 277,  
J. O. Abbott, Tamsui Jan. 24, Taiwanfoo  
25, Amoy 26, and Swatow 27, General.  
—DOUGLAS LAFFRAIK & Co.

Jan. 29, *Stentor*, British steamer, 1304,  
M. R. White, Liverpool Dec. 6, via Ports  
of Call and Singapore Jan. 21, General.  
—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Jan. 29, *Poochow*, British steamer, 538,  
J. Thomas, Ningpo Jan. 28, Cotton.  
—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Jan. 29, *Peng-chou-hai*, Chinese g.-boat,  
from Canton.

Jan. 29, *Khiva*, British steamer, 2600,  
Geo. Lee, Shanghai Jan. 26, Malls and  
General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Jan. 28, *Fortune*, for Bangkok.

28, *Yangtze*, for Canton.

28, *Colombo*, for Saigon.

28, *Ching go*, for Ormuz.

28, *Peng-chou-hai*, for Canton.

28, *San Lorenzo*, for Manila.

29, *Yang Woo*, Chinese Man-of-war,  
for Poochow.

29, *Pau Tah*, for Shanghai via Amoy.

## CLEARED.

*Charist*, for Manila.

*William Phillips*, for Singapore.

*Augusta* (Brit. coh.), for Rientain.

*Yesso*, for Coast Ports.

*Stentor*, for Shanghai via Amoy.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per *Stentor*, from Liverpool, &c., Mrs  
and Miss Brown, Mr and Mrs Redman and  
Son, for San Francisco; 304 Chinese.

Per *Hailong*, from Amoy, &c., Mr  
Holland, and 28 Chinese.

Per *Khiva*, from Shanghai, His Ex-  
cellency C. A. Schatoboff, Messrs H.  
Antell, T. Coles, J. Penford, P. O.  
Taylor, and 36 Chinese.

Per *Poochow*, from Ningpo's Chinese.

Per *Alphington*, from Haiphong, 8 Chinese.

Per *Norma*, from Swatow, 100 Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Pau Tah*, for Shanghai, 8 Europeans,  
and 80 Chinese.

## TO DEPART.

Per *William Phillips*, for Singapore, 4  
Europeans and 80 Chinese.

Per *Yesso*, for Coast Ports, 4 Europeans,  
and 160 Chinese.

Per *Stentor*, for Shanghai via Amoy, 200  
Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German barque *Bonito* reports: In  
the Gulf light variable winds. In the Java  
Sea, Pitt's Pass, and Gilolo Pass had fresh  
breezes, thence light variable winds and fine  
weather. On the 7th January, spoke a  
British barque showing N.E.F.R., from  
Siam to Shanghai, 40 days out.

The German barque *Cap Horn* reports: In  
light variable winds and calm to Cape  
Bollina, thence to port very strong N.E.  
winds.

The British barque *Alphington* reports:  
Strong monsoon and high confused sea the  
whole passage.

The British steamer *Norma* reports:  
Fresh N.E. winds and fine weather.

The British steamer *Stentor* reports:  
Strong N.E. winds and high sea from  
Singapore to arrival.

The British steamer *Poochow* reports:  
Strong monsoon with dull cloudy weather.

The British steamer *Hailong* reports:  
Taiwanfoo to Amoy strong monsoon and  
high sea, Amoy to Swatow strong breeze  
and cloudy weather, thence to port mod-  
erate monsoon and cloudy. In Taiwan-  
foo.—Str. *Leonor*. In Amoy.—H. M. S.  
Grouler, U. S. *Kearys*, Chinese gun-  
boats *Ling Fung* and *hento*. In Swatow:  
—Str. *Norma* and *Betepona*, and Chinese  
gunboat *Chen-to*. S. S. *Douglas* left Amoy  
bound North on 26th Jan.

The P. & O. S. S. *Khiva* reports: Left  
Shanghai at 8 a.m. on the 26th January.  
Experienced moderate monsoon and cloudy  
weather to Lamook Islands, thence to  
Hongkong light N.W. airs and fine weather  
with an E.S.E. swell. H. M. S. *Thistle*  
left Shanghai in company, destination un-  
known.

## CARGO.

Per S. S. *Atlanta*, from Hongkong to  
London, 24th Jan., 1877.—22,000 pounds  
Sugar, 16 bales Waste Silk, 370 bales  
Hides, 333 bags Galangal, 100 cases Star  
Antiseed, and 80 cases Essential Oils.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW & AMOY, at 5 p.m. To-morrow,  
the 30th inst.

For AMOY AND SHANGHAI, at 5 p.m. To-morrow,  
the 30th inst.

For BANGKOK, at 5 p.m. To-morrow,  
the 30th inst.

For BANGKOK, at 5 p.m. To-morrow,  
the 30th inst.

For BANGKOK, at 5 p.m. To-morrow,  
the 30th inst.

For BANGKOK, at 5 p.m. To-morrow,  
the 30th inst.

For BANGKOK, at 5 p.m. To-morrow,  
the 30th inst.

For BANGKOK, at 5 p.m. To-morrow,  
the 30th inst.

For BANGKOK, at 5 p.m. To-morrow,  
the 30th inst.

For BANGKOK, at 5 p.m. To-morrow,  
the 30th inst.

For BANGKOK, at 5 p.m. To-morrow,  
the 30th inst.

For BANGKOK, at 5 p.m. To-morrow,  
the 30th inst.

For BANGKOK, at 5 p.m. To-morrow,  
the 30th inst.

For BANGKOK, at 5 p.m. To-morrow,  
the 30th inst.

For BANGKOK, at 5 p.m. To-morrow,  
the 30th inst.

For BANGKOK, at 5 p.m. To-morrow,  
the 30th inst.

For BANGKOK, at 5 p.m. To-morrow,  
the 30th inst.

For BANGKOK, at 5 p.m. To-morrow,  
the 30th inst.

For BANGKOK, at 5 p.m. To-morrow,  
the 30th inst.

For BANGKOK, at 5 p.m. To-morrow,  
the 30th inst.

For BANGKOK, at 5 p.m. To-morrow,  
the 30th inst.

For BANGKOK, at 5 p.m. To-morrow,  
the 30th inst.

For BANGKOK, at 5 p.m. To-morrow,  
the 30th inst.

For BANGKOK, at 5 p.m. To-morrow,  
the 30th inst.

For BANGKOK, at 5 p.m. To-morrow,  
the 30th inst.

For BANGKOK, at 5 p.m. To-morrow,  
the 30th inst.

For BANGKOK, at 5 p.m. To-morrow,  
the 30th inst.

For BANGKOK, at 5 p.m. To-morrow,  
the 30th inst.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW, at 7.30 a.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 8.30 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY, TAMSUI, AND  
TAIWAN, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.

For HAILONG, at 5 p.m., on Wednes-  
day, the 31st inst.



to the effect that it intends to introduce, of its own free will, the scheme of reforms in internal administration, &c., demanded by them.

## Canton.

27th Jan. 1877.

The numerous friends of Sir Brooke Robertson, or indeed we may say the Foreign communities of China and Japan, will rejoice to hear that the unfavorable symptoms that his case presented early in the week have disappeared and that there is again a fair hope of his recovery, after this just attribution of the general esteem of the Foreign communities, it would be an omission not easily justified were the esteem and confidence of all classes of the Chinese left unacknowledged.

## Formosa.

A CORRESPONDENT, under date of Tamsui, January 22nd, sends us the following interesting items of news:—

"The Futai, Ting Jih Chang, arrived in Kelung on the 2nd instant, inspected the coal mines, went down the East Coast to personally see the style in which the military colonies there have been conducted, returned to Kelung, and thence on to Bangkok, from which he started on the 14th on an overland trip to Taiwan. There has been immense excitement at every place visited by him, a Governor of a province being a rare sight in this island. There was a great demand for damaged shirtings for conversion into banners and screens for the streets of the towns through which he passed, and scavengers are even said to have been seen sweeping the market places.

"A week ago the Tamsui Ting was presented by the Government of Western Australia with a gold watch, and their thanks for his attention to the crew of the *Alexandra*, wrecked near Teukoham at the end of 1875.

"The Kelung coal mines are getting on famously. The whole of the permanent tramway has been laid, and the stationary engine is now in working order."

## Swatow.

Chartered vessels are: British barque *Neworth Castle*, 354 tons reg., for Channel for orders, if to London £3.2.6 per ton sugar, if to United Kingdom £3.6 per ton sugar, if to Continent £3.10 per ton sugar, 25 lay days.

Arrivals.—Jan. 18, Yesso from Hongkong, Douglas from Coast Ports; 19, Leo Yuen from Shanghai; 20, Leonor from Hongkong, Swatow from Shanghai, Estepona from Hongkong; 24, Yesso from Coast Ports, Tientsin from Shanghai; 25, Norma from Hongkong, Douglas from Hongkong, and Norma from Bangkok.

Departures.—Jan. 18, Yesso for Coast Ports, Douglas for Hongkong; 19, Pelham for Kelung; 20, Leonor for Amoy, Norma for Hongkong; 22, Leo Yuen for Shanghai, Swatow for Shanghai; 23, Kearsarge (U.S.S.) for Amoy; 24, Yesso for Hongkong; 25, Douglas for Coast Ports, and Hammonia for Saigon.

Vessels in Harbour.—Steamers: Norma, Tientsin and Estepona. Sailing Vessels: M. A. Dixon, *Neworth Castle*, *Balgownie*, *Rubicon*, *Coodor*, and *Norma*.

## SUPREME COURT.

## IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before His Lordship Chief Justice Sir JOHN SMALLEN.)

January 29, 1877.

*Brown & Another v. Alabar & Another*, £12,307.92.

The following are the Special Jurors:—Messrs A. Newton, H. Hopkin, B. Cope, H. L. Dalrymple, C. Kahn, T. G. Williamson and F. D. Sassoon.

Mr Russell, instructed by Messrs Sharp, Toller and Johnson, appeared for the plaintiffs.

The Hon. the Acting Attorney General (Mr Phillipps), and Mr Kingsmill, instructed by Mr Brereton, appeared for the defendants.

This case was resumed to-day at 10 a.m. when His Lordship charged the Jury. In doing so, he said:—

In this suit Messrs Brown and Goldsmith, trading as Messrs Brown & Co., Merchants and Commission Agents at Kobe, are the plaintiffs; and Mr Alabar, on behalf of himself and partner Mr Meyer, merchants in this colony, are defendants.

The petition in this suit was filed on the 22nd October, 1875. By the particulars attached thereto the plaintiffs claim £12,307.92. The plaintiffs by the 1st paragraph of their petition state as follows: "That in 1873 and 1874, the plaintiffs acted at Higo and at Osaka, at the request of the defendants, and as Agents for them in the purchase of rice from Japanese dealers and contractors, and in and about the chartering and loading of certain vessels at Higo, aforesaid for the purpose of conveying the said rice to Europe." You will note the exact words.

By their first answer the defendants did not admit, by their amended answer filed on the 15th December, they absolutely admitted, the relationship exactly as stated.

What a party to a suit whether plaintiff or defendant admits (especially when upon the pleadings he has admitted it) the Jury may and at the request of the plaintiffs ought to accept, may in every case, (if subject to any exception, an exception not existing here) must admit.

I will therefore assume that you start with a foundation that in respect of the transactions the subject of this suit you hold that the plaintiffs were agents and that the defendants were principals; and that this agency in the words of the plaintiffs admitted by the defendants was at the request of the defendants at Higo and at Osaka, and that the agency was in the purchase of rice from Japanese dealers and contractors and in and about the chartering and loading of certain vessels at Higo, for the purpose of conveying the rice to Europe. The mass of correspondence and all the other evidence in the cause are consistent with that inference and with that inference only I can point to no evidence that any other relationship than that of principal and agent at any time or for any purpose existed between these parties.

But it is a rule of Law that when a special relationship as that of agent or

partnership, or as in this case that of principal and agent, has once been established as actually existing in transactions between the plaintiffs and these defendants, that same relation is continued as to all transactions between them until and unless it be shown to have been duly and expressly terminated or varied or nullified or unless there be very clear evidence to the contrary. But when the character of Principal and Agent is established between persons in different countries and separated by a sea for hundreds of miles, then the agent is a factor for the principal. It is a rule of Law that an agent—a factor—cannot become Vendor to the Principal except by a very distinct agreement explicitly changing his character of Factor to that of Vendor. For instance, if I employ a man in Japan generally to buy and ship rice to me he cannot become Vendor to me of that rice or any part of it unless upon an express contract terminating, as to the rice to be sold, the character of Principal and Agent and creating expressly that of Vendor and Purchaser.

What I say to you is that these Pleadings setting up the relationship of Principal and Agent negative that of Vendor and Purchaser. These Pleadings bind the defendants to the facts that in buying the rice, in chartering the vessels and in loading them for the purpose of conveying rice to Europe, the plaintiffs were the defendants' agents.

I lay it down to you as Law that upon these Pleadings it is not at this hearing, with the evidence in this case open to the defendants to contend or for you to assume that in buying the rice and in incurring proper expenses incident to such buying or in chartering vessels for the rice or in loading the rice or in or about such chartering the vessels or such loading them for purposes of conveying the rice to Europe, any other character except that of Principal and Agent existed; and I submit it to you that you will presume that the character of Vendor and Purchaser did not arise unless and except you are clear of opinion that you have clear evidence that it did arise. I cannot put my finger on any piece of evidence tending to show that the plaintiffs were ever vendors to the defendants.

The defendants by a counter-claim claim compensation they allege to have made to purchasers in Europe for deficiency in a full cargo of rice in the *Walton*, and on account of inferior quality in the rice shipped to the sample, £3,174.61. They also claim for loss on the plaintiffs not having resold rice purchased according to order, £6,673.10. Their total counter claim against the plaintiffs is £9,851.71.

The full sum in issue between the parties amounts to a sum of £22,159.63.

The Attorney General, counsel for the defendants, did not advert to the admissions in the amended answer in the pleadings, but confined himself to the evidence in the case. He endeavoured to lead me to the conclusion that, although the relation of principal and agent existed up to the time of shipping the rice, yet that then that relation ceased and that the relation of Vendor and Purchaser commenced between the plaintiffs and defendants upon shipment. He referred me among other cases to *Ireland v. Livingston*, L.R. 3 Q.B. 99, 5 Q.B. 31 and 5 B. & J. Appeals 395 (H. of Lords), as sustaining his contention. The arguments of the very learned Judge on that case leave the Law in a state of doubt as to whether a Colonial Judge if he accepts the arguments of the Judges as going beyond a consideration of the very special circumstances then under consideration. So limiting the extent and object of the language used the arguments do not appear to me to present any great difficulty.

It was at my request that this long argument was entered on in order that I might have all the assistance obtainable in concluding on the terms in which I should address you.

I have given the fullest consideration to all the arguments addressed to me. I take it that the decision of all the Law Lords in the House of Lords and of a majority of the other Judges are not inconsistent, but are consistent with my holding upon the evidence in this case and especially upon the admissions by the defendants in the amended answer that the relation between these defendants and these plaintiffs was that of Principals and Agents, and nothing more or less from first to last save only that for some purposes, especially for the purpose of a stoppage in transitu, the plaintiffs have some of the rights of a Vendor against the defendants, but that the defendants have no rights as Purchasers against the plaintiffs as Vendors. I by no means regret the time occupied in this argument which has rendered my first formed opinion more clear to myself. It is now my duty to direct you to ignore all that has been said by Counsel as to the Law affecting the relation between the plaintiffs and the defendants, what was said at the bar as to Law was addressed to me and not to you. I must direct you to take what I now say as the Law applicable to this case, that upon the evidence and still more upon the admission by the parties on the pleadings the plaintiffs were Principals, Factors, a class of agents for the defendants. I repeat myself on this point because it lies at the root of the whole case.

Agent is a generic term comprising a great variety of specific classes, from your domestic servant to the important commission merchant; of course very different rules apply to each class.

A Broker is usually an agent who discloses his principal to the party with whom he is dealing. It is not suggested that these plaintiffs did or ought to have done this. They were not brokers. They were factors or as they have recently been more usually called Commission Merchants; they deal in their own names for the benefit of their principals; they may act for several principals; they are agents to whom larger powers are given than, so far as I know, to any other class of agents. They are agents usually transacting business in one country for principals residing in another country, and they have the fullest authority to enable them in a business way and according to the course of business to enter into the business transactions required, and to carry out such transactions, limited only by special instructions if any such there may be. In such a relationship between agent and principal the principal is as a general rule bound to reimburse the agent all sums properly expended by him in and about the agency.

Now, having pointed out to you that these defendants were factors, I may repeat that such factor has the fullest authority to sell or buy for his principal according to the nature of the agency. If he be a buyer he buys in his own name and the privilege of vendor and purchaser does not usually exist between the principal and the seller, but as between

the agent and the principal the former is bound to buy as (soberly as he would be) for himself, to use such diligence and caution as a reasonably able merchant would use for himself; he may buy upon the terms as to payment and bonding the bargain as is usual, or as a prudent merchant in the absence of any usual practice would buy and pay to bind the bargain. If he is a seller he certainly sells upon credit and at his own name, he may part with all control over goods sold, and receive in exchange only the responsibility the promise to pay of the purchaser, and it seems clear to me and I do direct you that he is equally in like circumstances at liberty, when he buys for his principal, to pay bargain money trusting to the promise of the merchant to deliver where it is usual so to do or where a reasonably cautious trader would himself under the circumstances pay such bargain money. In my opinion, the principal authorizes his agent to do all things necessary or proper to carry out the instructions as to this case to buy, to charter ships for and to load rice. If you find, as I suppose you will find upon the pleadings as well as upon the evidence, that the plaintiffs were factors and that they so continued up to the last, it follows from what I have said that the defendants are liable to the plaintiffs for all monies expended and for all losses incurred by their agency as factors if the agency has been duly conducted. This suit is properly constituted to entitle the plaintiffs to what they claim if you hold that acting properly and duly as factors they have paid monies which they are in no default for not having recovered. I go further and say that even if these plaintiffs have expended monies in excess of their actual authority, still if and when their acts have been afterwards ratified or adopted by the defendants, then the defendants are liable. Ratification need not be explicit, the accepting the act, afterwards as having been done for them within the purposes for which the agency was created without remonstrance with repudiation of the excess of authority raises a presumption of assent which creates an assumption that ratification was in the mind of the parties.

I will now ask your attention more directly to the circumstances of this case. You have the plaintiffs' particulars of demand and also the defendants' particulars of counter-claim before you, as to which I must inform you that each party is tied to and confined in his proof to the particulars actually delivered.

I will take the counter claim first into consideration. This counter claim has two main items of which I will shortly dispose. I say to you that as to £3,174.61 there is absolutely no title of evidence either that any compensation whatever was made by the defendants to any one for anything in respect of the *Walton* or her cargo, and that if this were a case in which the defendants were plaintiffs seeking a verdict for this sum alone I should not suit them—but as they are defendants that course is not open to me, but I am bound to tell you that it is your duty to disallow this claim by the defendants for this sum of £3,174.61.

As to the defendants' counter claim for loss on balance of "rice purchased" (mark L.R. 3 Q.B. 99, 5 Q.B. 31 and 5 B. & J. Appeals 395 (H. of Lords), as sustaining his contention. The arguments of the very learned Judge on that case leave the Law in a state of doubt as to whether a Colonial Judge if he accepts the arguments of the Judges as going beyond a consideration of the very special circumstances then under consideration. So limiting the extent and object of the language used the arguments do not appear to me to present any great difficulty.

It was at my request that this long argument was entered on in order that I might have all the assistance obtainable in concluding on the terms in which I should address you.

I have given the fullest consideration to all the arguments addressed to me. I take it that the decision of all the Law Lords in the House of Lords and of a majority of the other Judges are not inconsistent, but are consistent with my holding upon the evidence in this case and especially upon the admissions by the defendants in the amended answer that the relation between these defendants and these plaintiffs was that of Principals and Agents, and nothing more or less from first to last save only that for some purposes, especially for the purpose of a stoppage in transitu, the plaintiffs have some of the rights of a Vendor against the defendants, but that the defendants have no rights as Purchasers against the plaintiffs as Vendors. I by no means regret the time occupied in this argument which has rendered my first formed opinion more clear to myself. It is now my duty to direct you to ignore all that has been said by Counsel as to the Law affecting the relation between the plaintiffs and the defendants, what was said at the bar as to Law was addressed to me and not to you. I must direct you to take what I now say as the Law applicable to this case, that upon the evidence and still more upon the admission by the parties on the pleadings the plaintiffs were Principals, Factors, a class of agents for the defendants. I repeat myself on this point because it lies at the root of the whole case.

Agent is a generic term comprising a great variety of specific classes, from your domestic servant to the important commission merchant; of course very different rules apply to each class.

A Broker is usually an agent who discloses his principal to the party with whom he is dealing. It is not suggested that these plaintiffs did or ought to have done this. They were not brokers. They were factors or as they have recently been more usually called Commission Merchants; they deal in their own names for the benefit of their principals; they may act for several principals; they are agents to whom larger powers are given than, so far as I know, to any other class of agents. They are agents usually transacting business in one country for principals residing in another country, and they have the fullest authority to enable them in a business way and according to the course of business to enter into the business transactions required, and to carry out such transactions, limited only by special instructions if any such there may be. In such a relationship between agent and principal the principal is as a general rule bound to reimburse the agent all sums properly expended by him in and about the agency.

Now, having pointed out to you that these defendants were factors, I may repeat that such factor has the fullest authority to sell or buy for his principal according to the nature of the agency. If he be a buyer he buys in his own name and the privilege of vendor and purchaser does not usually exist between the principal and the seller, but as between the agent and the principal the former is bound to buy as (soberly as he would be) for himself, to use such diligence and caution as a reasonably able merchant would use for himself; he may buy upon the terms as to payment and bonding the bargain as is usual, or as a prudent merchant in the absence of any usual practice would buy and pay to bind the bargain. If he is a seller he certainly sells upon credit and at his own name, he may part with all control over goods sold, and receive in exchange only the responsibility the promise to pay of the purchaser, and it seems clear to me and I do direct you that he is equally in like circumstances at liberty, when he buys for his principal, to pay bargain money trusting to the promise of the merchant to deliver where it is usual so to do or where a reasonably cautious trader would himself under the circumstances pay such bargain money. In my opinion, the principal authorizes his agent to do all things necessary or proper to carry out the instructions as to this case to buy, to charter ships for and to load rice. If you find, as I suppose you will find upon the pleadings as well as upon the evidence, that the plaintiffs were factors and that they so continued up to the last, it follows from what I have said that the defendants are liable to the plaintiffs for all monies expended and for all losses incurred by their agency as factors if the agency has been duly conducted. This suit is properly constituted to entitle the plaintiffs to what they claim if you hold that acting properly and duly as factors they have paid monies which they are in no default for not having recovered. I go further and say that even if these plaintiffs have expended monies in excess of their actual authority, still if and when their acts have been afterwards ratified or adopted by the defendants, then the defendants are liable. Ratification need not be explicit, the accepting the act, afterwards as having been done for them within the purposes for which the agency was created without remonstrance with repudiation of the excess of authority raises a presumption of assent which creates an assumption that ratification was in the mind of the parties.

I will now ask your attention more directly to the circumstances of this case. You have the plaintiffs' particulars of demand and also the defendants' particulars of counter-claim before you, as to which I must inform you that each party is tied to and confined in his proof to the particulars actually delivered.

You will see whether pending the transactions this relationship was varied. I have failed to find any variation. There were some instructions for particular purposes, but no variation in the character of the parties.

[We reserve the concluding portion of His Lordship's summing up until to-morrow. The following is the result of the case.]

The Jury then retired, and after an absence of an hour and a half returned into Court, when the Foreman informed His Lordship that they were not unanimous in their verdict.

His Lordship said if they were not unanimous, they might spend a little more time in their deliberation, and they might come to unanimity.

The Foreman said it was not possible that they could arrive at unanimity.

His Lordship asked if they had agreed to a general verdict either for the plaintiffs or for the defendants.

The Foreman said as to the counter claim they were unanimous in disallowing it. As to the plaintiffs' claim, the item of \$4,027.12 was allowed by 6 to 1; the item of \$60.80, also by 6 to 1; the item of \$7,600—the bargain money paid—disallowed by 4 to 3; of the amount for the bags charged at \$720, \$504 was allowed by 6 to 1; making in all \$4,591.92 in favour of the plaintiffs.

Mr Russell applied for interest, which was granted at the rate of eight per cent. from the 13th May 1874, the date of the plaintiffs' draft which was dishonored by the defendants.

The Chief Justice thanked the Jury for their patient hearing of this case.

The Foreman begged to express the opinion of the Jury that the scale of fees allowed for Special Jurors in lengthy cases like this should be raised.

The Chief Justice said the subject of Special Jurors' fees would certainly have his careful consideration. He observed, however, that there was one thing he would tell them, that was that by being Special Jurors they got rid of a great deal of unpleasant work as Common Jurors.

Costs were also allowed, His Lordship observing that he believed the refusal to accept the draft was probably the cause of this litigation, and that he knew the consequences at times of such refusal to the credit of merchants.

## Police Intelligence.

(Before His Hon. C. May.)

29th January, 1877.

## A DESERTER.

Thomas Coates, foreman at the Ordnance Store Department at Hongkong, was brought up to-day for desertion. It appeared that Deputy Commissioner Arber laid an information with the Magistrate on the 17th instant in reference to the defendant's desertion, and stated that he had reasonable cause to believe that the defendant had gone to Shanghai on the 5th instant by the steamer *Gordon Castle*, and that by clause 61 of the Army Circular 1873, the defendant was a deserter within the meaning of the Mutiny Act 1873.

On this information, the Hon. C. May issued a warrant for the defendant's arrest. P. C. No. 32, Robert Taylor, proceeded to Shanghai in the P. & O. steamer *Lombardy* on the 21st inst. On arrival there, the warrant was endorsed by Mr Mowat, acting Assistant Judge at Shanghai, and the defendant was arrested on the 26th inst. at the Temperance Hall there. He was brought back in the steamer *Khiva*, which arrived this morning. The defendant was taken before the Magistrate, and remanded till to-morrow.

## A STRAGGLER.

Charles Webb, a seaman belonging to the ship *Antioch*, was brought up for being a straggler. He was ordered to be sent on board.

## LARCENY.

Luk Ahim, coolie, and Chun Yat-Cho, a tailor, again appeared before the Magistrate to answer the charge of stealing \$200 from Mr C. F. A. Sangster, which had been accidentally left in a coat pocket. Mr Caldwell, one of them has been sentenced by the 2nd defendant. He urged that there was no evidence against his client, who was consequently entitled to his discharge. He, moreover, bore a good character. There being no further evidence against either defendant, the Magistrate simply called upon them to give security in \$10 and \$50 respectively for one month.

## China.

## SHANGHAI.

## (News.)

At the Supreme Court yesterday, (Jan. 22nd) before C. W. Goodwin, Esq., and a jury, William Edwards was tried on the charge of feloniously attempting to steal four wooden boxes from the treasure room of the steamer *Amphion*, on the night of the 10th December last. The facts of the case are well known, and need not be recapitulated. Rosquist's evidence of the prisoner's identification was stronger than at the preliminary examination, and he was not subjected to cross-examination by the defence, who was found guilty by the jury. His Lordship expressed his approval of the verdict, and sentenced prisoner to twelve months' imprisonment, and ordered him to be deported in default of his finding a surety, as the expiration of his sentence, for his future good behavior.

A correspondent who has recently passed between Hongkong and Ningpo, informs us that he saw the Yünnan proclamation posted not only in the walled cities, but in almost all the important towns and villages on the way. He has endeavoured, he says, by means of native acquaintances, to find out the feelings with which the proclamation is regarded by the Chinese, and has found that there are quite various ones regarding it as an evidence of Li Hung-chang's superior statesmanship; and some just the reverse, thinking it a sad humiliation to the Government of China that so much should be made about the death of only one foreigner (*yang-shuei-tse*), when ten or a dozen Chinese might have been killed without the slightest notice taken of the affair. The Chinese have a report that the *Amoy* Grey has been wrecked in Chefoo Bay, and any that very bad weather has been prevailing in the North for the last three weeks.

Mr Baber left last night (Jan. 24th) by the steamer *Hankow*, to visit to take up his appointment at Chungking. He accompanied by Lieut. Gill R.E.I., who also purposes, we believe, spending some time in Szechuen.

We hear that there is no credit whatever to be attached to the rumour that *Levi* is to be levied on British, and remitted on

German owned, opinion. Any such action would of course be a gross breach of the Act LIV of the English Treaty, and would necessitate the immediate removal of the looting office, bag and baggage, from the Settlement, and the arrest and imprisonment of the runners.

H.B.M.'s gunvessel *Thistle*, Commander Pusey, arrived at Shanghai on Monday, from Nagasaki. The *Rising Sun* says her departure was unexpected, and in obedience to urgent orders received from the Admiral late the previous evening.

The Agent of the M.B. Mail Steamship Company informs us that the *Sakiko Maru*, late *Nevada*, will leave Yokohama for Shanghai to-morrow, Jan. 24th, having on board the American mail, per *City of Peking*.—By this it would appear that the U.S. Government's charter of the *Nevada* has expired, and that the vessel has been finally turned over to the Japanese. What arrangements will be made for the future conveyance of the American mails to this port, are at present unknown here.

## (Courier.)

Business matters amongst the natives do not seem very promising as the Chinese New Year approaches. A failure is reported of a silk merchant, the deficiency due to native bankers alone being about 60,000 taels. There is also a report that a sugar hong near the City Gate has failed, and that two large opium merchants have gone to the wall. So that altogether, as we have intimated, the Chinese seem more embarrassed than last year. A very large profit was undoubtedly made during the past season; but more than the lion's share of it went to the country dealers, some of the Shanghai merchants being a kind of business scapegoat.

## SHANGHAI.

This port has presented quite a busy aspect during the past week or two, in consequence of the number of steamers that have been working here together. A short time ago, as many as five were in port either loading, lightening or transshipping owing to the exceptionally low water. The smallest looking, as well as the lightest draught steamer, have this year been unable to get over the bar at Hunter Island, without putting out some of their cargo; and the heavy draught boats keep below Oliphant Island. Pilots who have known the river for more than ten years, do not recollect such low water as is experienced just now.

We are sorry your information that the Manila Lottery prize of \$60,000 had fallen to Kluikiang, appears to be incorrect. So far we have been unsuccessful in discovering the winner, either among natives or foreigners.

We shall all be sorry to see the S.S.N. Co.'s flag disappear from the river, and trust that other Foreign flags are not doomed to be consumed by the irate Dragon. It is only natural to expect that the Chinese flag would absorb the preponderance of its own internal carrying trade, but it seems to us that no time can be more opportune than the present for a greater display of the British flag on the river. For the past two years it has enjoyed the largest share of the river steamer tonnage; and assuming that the American river steamer tonnage will now be transferred to the Chinese flag, to which may be added the tonnage represented by the old and new river boats of the C. M. S. N. Co. now employed, there would still be a large margin left for other flags; and at a time when several hundred miles more of river have been opened with ports of call on the way, which will act as feeders to the line.

Our bund has been feasted with stone throughout its entire length, which adds much to its stability and appearance. A Russian firm is laying the foundation for large premises, so that it does not seem that the port is likely to be abandoned yet a while.

Two members of our community who spent the Xmas holidays shooting in the mountains, returned with three splendid deer (red), the first we believe ever obtained by Europeans. One of them has been sent to the Shanghai museum.

"The American river steamer tonnage entered at Hankow during 1875 was..... 106,178 tons. Estimated Chinese tonnage for year '77 say..... 68,000 "

British river steamer tonnage entered at Hankow in 1875..... 128,981 "  
—N. C. D. News.

## The Straits.

(Singapore Daily Times.)

The British steamer *Montgomeryshire*, Captain Sturrock, which has arrived from Swatow, imported from that port 626 Chinese coolies for the Straits Settlements.

H. M. Troopship *Orontes*, from England and Malta, arrived yesterday afternoon (Jan. 18th) at about five o'clock at the Tanjong-Pagar Docks. She brings two Companies of the 74th Highlanders from Malta for service in Singapore, the remaining Companies having been left to garrison Pinang and the Native States. She likewise brings three Companies of the 80th Regiment from service in Perak and Malacca, under Command of Major Amiel. The *Orontes* has on board for conveyance to England, via the Mauritius and the Cape, Lieut. Col. Lynch, the officers, and about 800 rank and file of the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment, who are at last fairly on their way home after many delays and disappointments.

We are glad to note that the Home Government has advised that Maharajah Lela and his conferees should be executed, and has not been over persuaded by false sentimentality and hysterical sensibility. Rumours have been current here that a difficulty in carrying out the sentence of death upon Maharajah Lela, Datin Sagor and Pandak Indut of a no less formidable nature has arisen than that the authorities cannot get a competent person to hang them. This rumour arose probably from the fact that a native waited upon Captain Speedy to volunteer his services for the disagreeable office, but when tested as to his knowledge of the details necessary to an execution by hanging, his notions of the process were so primitive that he was informed his services would not be required. The rumour may be correct, but we doubt its truth as it is more than probable if such a difficulty were anticipated, arrangements would have been made, which would have overcome it. We believe, however, that the execution was not delayed upon the day which had been fixed, owing to the fact that the Rajah Lela, whose signature was necessary to the death warrant, had left Qualla Kangas for some other place some distance down the river, and there were no means of approaching

him in time. It is possible, however, that the execution has been carried out before this.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

December 15th, 1876.

Although the terrible story is more than ten days old the newspapers and the people are, for once, in accord, and little has been thought of or talked of during the time mentioned but an accident which has come to be known as the Brooklyn disaster. A large audience had assembled in the Brooklyn theatre to witness the final performance of the "Two Orphans," a play whose success in America has been something fabulous. The play had almost reached the close and in another five minutes the audience would have been dismissed, when the cry of fire arose and there ensued a panic so wild and so disastrous that a general gloom seems to have pervaded the entire nation ever since. A peculiarly thick and suffocating smoke arising from the materials used in the stage apparatus caused the death of many who might otherwise have escaped. The theatre was so badly furnished with means of egress that the crowd became locked in the theatre without power to move either way. Shortly after the breaking out of the fire one of the galleries gave way, as also the main floor of the building, and an immense mass of human beings was precipitated into the pit lying beneath and in front of the stage. The horrors of this place when they commenced to collect the bodies from the ruins are said to be beyond description. The unfortunate who perished were piled one above the other in layers of three or four and in every attitude which betokened their desperate attempts at self-preservation. For several days following the accident, the lost ones came to identify and claim their dead. The remains were so charred and defaced by the fire that this was difficult indeed. A young actor, Murdoch by name, was identified only by an eighth of a yard of braid, recognized as a portion of the stage wardrobe which was found encircling a remnant of a man's leg.

The funeral of those whom it was impossible to identify took place a week after. There were fifty-six hearse in line, more than half of which contained two bodies each. The streets along the line of the funeral were draped in mourning, and the silence of the city broken only by the sounds of sobs and suppressed weeping is said to have been so impressive a feature of the scene, that those who assisted will never forget it.

We have had a small trade dollar sensation during these few days past. These pieces of coin which merchants a few weeks since refused to accept as representing more than ninety cents have suddenly risen in value. It has been quite the thing to make a collection of trade dollars and paperfollies coming home at night, was generally called upon to empty his pockets of any coin of this description; ladies received them in change with a grimace of displeasure, they, such big awkward things to carry in small ports-monnies, and so delusive, being always called dollars yet never representing them. Latterly they suddenly and unaccountably ceased to circulate. Upon investigation it was discovered that the money brokers have been buying them up with avidity wherever they were to be found, a sudden scarcity of them in the Chinese and Mexican trades having made them as good as gold.

Governor Grover, of Oregon, has worked himself into high disfavour with his own party by declaring one of the republican electors ineligible and giving the certificate to a democrat. The democrats are unanimously praising his honesty and his own people are accusing him of weakness. It is all very interesting no doubt to Governor Grover and Co., but the people have become so weary of this political tension that they turn with avidity from the story of the young maid who married a Chinese laundryman, some three weeks since, and has since absconded with three thousand dollars of his hard-earned money.

The Oriental and Occidental Steamship Company have applied to Congress for a subsidy of \$500,000 per annum. But it is pretty generally understood that they do not expect the money and have only preferred the request as an offset against that of their rivals the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.—*Shanghai Courier*.

## Quotations.

Hongkong, Jan. 28, 1877.  
OPIMUM.—New Fama, cash, \$582  
" credit, 585  
" New Benares, cash, 580  
" credit, 582  
" New Malwa, cash, 585  
" credit, 580  
" Allowance Tael, 12 s 24  
" Old Malwa, cash, 570  
" credit, 575  
" Allowance Tael, 12 s 24

## Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ... 4 1/2  
" 30 days' sight, ... 4 1/2  
" 60 days' sight, ... 4 1/2  
Credits, ... 4 1/2  
Documentary, 6 months' sight, 4 1/2  
Bombay, ...



## Insurances.

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
**HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.**  
 AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.  
 Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.  
**JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,**  
 Secretary.  
 Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
**(FIRE AND LIFE.)**  
 CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, on Cash in Warehouse, on Goods on board Vessels, and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision. If required, protection will be granted on first class lives up to £1000 on a Single Life. For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals on any other information, apply to **ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.** Agents Hongkong & Canton. Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
 THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.  
**MELCHERS & Co.,**  
 Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

**CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)**  
**NOTICE.**

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.  
**OLYPHANT & Co.,**  
 General Agents.  
 Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

**QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
 THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.  
**NORTON & Co.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
 Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.  
 ESTABLISHED 1809.  
 CAPITAL \$2,000,000.

THE Underigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.  
**GILMAN & Co.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

**THE LONDON ASSURANCE.**  
 INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—  
 Marine Department.  
 Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.  
 Fire Department.  
 Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.  
 Life Department.  
 Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$10,000 on reasonable terms.  
**HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,**  
 Hongkong, July 26, 1872.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
 THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.  
 A Discount of 20% allowed.  
**HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,**  
 Hongkong, January 8, 1873.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.**  
 THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.  
**HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,**  
 Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

## Mails.

**STREAM FOR**  
 Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London;  
 Also,  
 Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship **KHIVA**, Captain LEE, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 1st February, at Noon.  
 For further Particulars, apply to **A. McIVER, Superintendent.**  
 Hongkong, January 22, 1877. fcl

**Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.**

**TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.**

THE S. S. "GAELIC" will be dispatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 1st February, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.  
 Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.  
 Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 31st Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.  
 Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.  
 For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.  
**G. B. EMORY, Agent.**  
 Hongkong, January 2, 1877. fcl

**U. S. MAIL LINE.**  
**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**  
**THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.**

THE U. S. Mail Steamer **CITY OF Peking**, will be dispatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 15th February, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.  
 Through Passengers Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.  
 A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.  
 At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.  
 Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.  
 For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.  
**G. B. EMORY, Agent.**  
 Hongkong, January 15, 1877. fcl

**FOR SALE.**  
**HONG-KISTE.**  
 Circular, large sheet.  
**THE AMENDED HONG LIST** in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.  
 Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.  
 At the "China Mail" Office.

**FOR SALE.**  
**CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s** Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.  
 Apply to **SIEMSEN & Co.**  
 Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

**NOW READY.**  
**FENG-SHUI**, or THE ELEMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. Eitel. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.  
**BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION**, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. Eitel. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.  
 Orders will be received by Messrs. Laidlaw & Co.  
 Hongkong, July 22, 1875.

**FOR SALE.**  
**SAYLE & Co.**  
 BEG to Solicit Inspection of their WIN-  
 THE STOCK.  
 Rich Black Glacé and Grosgrain SILKS, from the Best French Makers.  
 Coloured Grosgrain, and Fancy SILKS, Black, White and Coloured SATINS.  
 Japanese SILKS, Better and Cheaper than ever.  
 Fancy DRESS MATERIALS, in all the New TEXTURES, ALL WOOL, SERGES, Scotch WOOL FLAIDS, French MERINOS.  
 Ladies' Ready-made COSTUMES, Ball DRESSES, Opera CLOAKS.  
 Black and Coloured SILK VELVETS.  
 Black and Coloured VELVETRENS.  
 The NEWEST SHAPES in Silk, Velvet, and Cloth JACKETS.  
 Children's Cloth JACKETS.  
 Boys' Serge and Cloth SUITS, all Sizes.  
 Wool SHAWLS and Mountain WRAPS.  
 Ladies' Trimmed HATS and BONNETS.  
 Newest Styles, direct from Paris.  
 Untrimmed Felt and Straw HATS.  
 Children's Felt and Straw HATS.  
 RIBBONS, LACES, FEATHERS, FLOWERS.  
 Ladies' Linen and Lace COLLARS and CUFFS.  
 Swandown and Fur TRIMMINGS, Swandown MUFFS, COLLARS and PETERINES.  
 Infants' ROBES, CLOAKS and PE-LISSES.  
 Infants' HOODS, HATS and BONNETS.  
 Ladies' and Children's UNDER-CLOTHING.  
 Fancy Flannel Dressing GOWNS and Morning WRAPPERS.  
 KID GLOVES.  
 Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.  
 MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING.  
 Sole Agents for The "LITTLE WATER SEWING MACHINE."  
**SAYLE & Co.,**  
**VICTORIA EXCHANGE,**  
**Queen's Road & Stanley Street.**

**WASHINGTON BOOKS.**  
**(In English and Chinese.)**  
**WASHERMAN'S BOOKS**, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.  
**CHINA MAIL OFFICE.**

**TO LET.**  
**HOUSE No. 7, Caine Road**, lately occupied by Mr. PARKER.  
 House No. 10, Albany Road, at present occupied by the Rev. R. E. KIM.  
**DAVID SASSOON, BROS & Co.**  
 Hongkong, January 10, 1877.

**TO BE LET.**  
**THE Premises at present occupied by the International Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.**  
 For particulars, apply to **MEYER & Co.**  
 Hongkong, December 11, 1876.

**TO LET.**  
**THE Bungalow No. 3, Old Bailey Street.**  
 The upper portion of Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road.  
 Apply to **DOUGLAS LAFFRAIK & Co.**  
 Hongkong, November 17, 1876.

**Intimations.**  
**New Ready.**  
**THE CHINA REVIEW.**  
 Vol. V., No. 3.  
 Annual Subscription, postage included, \$6.50.

**CONTENTS.**  
 Essays on the Chinese Language, (Continued from page 83.)  
 Establishment of American Trade at Canton.  
 Chinese Intercourse with the Countries of Central and Western Asia in the Fifteenth Century, Part I. (Continued from page 132.)  
 The Boston Song.  
 The Law of Inheritance.  
 Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.  
 Notes and Queries—  
 Validity of Chinese Marriages.  
 Money Loan Associations.  
 Bean Cake as a Manure.  
 Pigeon English.  
 Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

**China Mail Office,**  
 Hongkong, January 10, 1877.

**THE CHINESE MAIL.**  
 TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHINESE MAIL.  
 TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.  
 Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.  
**CHUN AYIN,**  
 Manager.  
 Hongkong, February 13, 1876.

## For Sale.

**SAYLE & Co.**  
 BEG to Solicit Inspection of their WIN-  
 THE STOCK.  
 Rich Black Glacé and Grosgrain SILKS, from the Best French Makers.  
 Coloured Grosgrain, and Fancy SILKS, Black, White and Coloured SATINS.  
 Japanese SILKS, Better and Cheaper than ever.  
 Fancy DRESS MATERIALS, in all the New TEXTURES, ALL WOOL, SERGES, Scotch WOOL FLAIDS, French MERINOS.  
 Ladies' Ready-made COSTUMES, Ball DRESSES, Opera CLOAKS.  
 Black and Coloured SILK VELVETS.  
 Black and Coloured VELVETRENS.  
 The NEWEST SHAPES in Silk, Velvet, and Cloth JACKETS.  
 Children's Cloth JACKETS.  
 Boys' Serge and Cloth SUITS, all Sizes.  
 Wool SHAWLS and Mountain WRAPS.  
 Ladies' Trimmed HATS and BONNETS.  
 Newest Styles, direct from Paris.  
 Untrimmed Felt and Straw HATS.  
 Children's Felt and Straw HATS.  
 RIBBONS, LACES, FEATHERS, FLOWERS.  
 Ladies' Linen and Lace COLLARS and CUFFS.  
 Swandown and Fur TRIMMINGS, Swandown MUFFS, COLLARS and PETERINES.  
 Infants' ROBES, CLOAKS and PE-LISSES.  
 Infants' HOODS, HATS and BONNETS.  
 Ladies' and Children's UNDER-CLOTHING.  
 Fancy Flannel Dressing GOWNS and Morning WRAPPERS.  
 KID GLOVES.  
 Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.  
 MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING.  
 Sole Agents for The "LITTLE WATER SEWING MACHINE."  
**SAYLE & Co.,**  
**VICTORIA EXCHANGE,**  
**Queen's Road & Stanley Street.**

**WASHINGTON BOOKS.**  
**(In English and Chinese.)**  
**WASHERMAN'S BOOKS**, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.  
**CHINA MAIL OFFICE.**

**TO LET.**  
**HOUSE No. 7, Caine Road**, lately occupied by Mr. PARKER.  
 House No. 10, Albany Road, at present occupied by the Rev. R. E. KIM.  
**DAVID SASSOON, BROS & Co.**  
 Hongkong, January 10, 1877.

**TO BE LET.**  
**THE Premises at present occupied by the International Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.**  
 For particulars, apply to **MEYER & Co.**  
 Hongkong, December 11, 1876.

**TO LET.**  
**THE Bungalow No. 3, Old Bailey Street.**  
 The upper portion of Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road.  
 Apply to **DOUGLAS LAFFRAIK & Co.**  
 Hongkong, November 17, 1876.

**Intimations.**  
**New Ready.**  
**THE CHINA REVIEW.**  
 Vol. V., No. 3.  
 Annual Subscription, postage included, \$6.50.

**CONTENTS.**  
 Essays on the Chinese Language, (Continued from page 83.)  
 Establishment of American Trade at Canton.  
 Chinese Intercourse with the Countries of Central and Western Asia in the Fifteenth Century, Part I. (Continued from page 132.)  
 The Boston Song.  
 The Law of Inheritance.  
 Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.  
 Notes and Queries—  
 Validity of Chinese Marriages.  
 Money Loan Associations.  
 Bean Cake as a Manure.  
 Pigeon English.  
 Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

**China Mail Office,**  
 Hongkong, January 10, 1877.

**THE CHINESE MAIL.**  
 TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHINESE MAIL.  
 TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.  
 Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.  
**CHUN AYIN,**  
 Manager.  
 Hongkong, February 13, 1876.

**Intimations.**  
**NEARLY READY.**  
**A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT.** Part I. A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.  
 Price: Two DOLLARS AND A HALF.  
 To be had from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.  
 Hongkong, January 22, 1877.

**NOTICE.**  
**THE CHINESE MAIL.**  
 FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TRI-WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.  
 The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the Chinese Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.  
 The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.  
 For terms, &c., address  
**MR. CHUN AYIN,**  
 Manager.  
 China Mail Office,  
 17th February, 1874.

**MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, PENANG.**  
 THE Municipal Commissioners of Penang are desirous of receiving DESIGNS for a TOWN-HALL. This Building is to be erected on the ground on the east side of the Esplanade situate between the latter and Duke Street, and its cost is not to exceed \$30,000.  
 The Commissioners offer a PREMIUM of \$400 for the best and most suitable Design with Specifications; and competitors have the option of forwarding Tenders for carrying out the work.  
 The Designs, accompanied with all documents, are to be sent to the Municipal Office Penang on or before the 1st of March next.  
 For further information apply to the Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners at Penang.  
**D. C. PRESGRAVE,**  
 Municipal Secretary.  
 Penang,  
 Municipal Office,  
 The 21st September, 1876.

**THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.**  
 THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:  
 Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.  
 Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Loen Hing Street; Chai Hing Low Hotel, Loen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tai Street; Mr. Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Hing Shop, Sin Cheong, Honam.  
 Swatow.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.  
 Amoy.—Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kik Street.  
 Foochow.—Mr. Yü Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr. Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.  
 Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr. Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr. Chün Sing Hol, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.  
 Ningpo.—Mr. Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.  
 Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.  
 Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.  
 Japan.—Mr. Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.  
 Saigon.—Wohang Hong.  
 Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.  
 Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.  
 Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.  
 San Francisco.—Kwong Fook Tai Hong.  
 The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.  
 Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

**NEWS FOR HOME.**  
**The Overland China Mail.**  
 (The oldest Overland Paper in China.)  
 PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.  
 Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.  
 It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.  
 Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 5 cents). \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50).  
 Orders should be sent to **MR. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street**, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.  
 Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

**BONGKONG MARKET PRICES.**  
 Corrected to Saturday, January 27, 1877.  
 At 1075 Cash per Dollar Mexican.  
 Paich, Highest, Lowest, Cash.

**Butcher Meat.**  
 Bacon, English, lb. 450 400  
 " Ama, Sugar cured, " 300 250  
 " Foochow, " 180 140  
 Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy. 180 150  
 Beef Corned, " catty 160 140  
 " Roast, " 150 140  
 " Soup, " 90 80  
 " Steak, " 150 140  
 Bulls' Brains, per set 60 50  
 " Tongue, fresh, each 275 250  
 " " corned, " 320 300  
 " Head, " 600 500  
 " Heart, " 150 140  
 " Feet, " 50 40  
 " Kidneys, " 60 50  
 " Tail, " 100 80  
 " Liver, " catty 80 60  
 " Tripe (undressed), catty 50 40  
 Calves' Head and Feet, set 500 400  
 Hams, American, lb. 300 280  
 " Chinese, " 180 170  
 " English, " 360 340  
 Mutton Chop, " 170 140  
 " Leg, " 170 140  
 " Shoulder, " 140 120  
 " Liver, " 120 110  
 Pigs' Chittlings, " catty 60 50  
 " Fry, " 100 90  
 " Head, " 90 80  
 " Heart, " 60 50  
 " Kidneys, " 80 70  
 " Liver, " lb. 100 80  
 Pork Chop, " catty 180 140  
 " Corned, " 180 120  
 " Leg, " 150 140  
 " Fat or Lard, " 110 100  
 Sheep's Head, and Feet, set 340 320  
 " Heart, " each 50 40  
 " Kidneys, " 80 70  
 Sucking Pigs, " 1750 1000  
 Veal, " catty 140 120

**Poultry.**  
 Capons, " catty 180 160  
 Ducks, " 110 100  
 Deer, Shanghai, " each \$2.00 \$1.75  
 Eggs, Hen, " doz. 100 —  
 " Duck, " 100 —  
 " Salt, " 120 —  
 Fowls, " catty 160 150  
 Geese, " 120 110  
 Partridges, " each 250 280  
 Pheasants, Canton, live, pair \$2.00 —  
 " Shanghai, dead, " 600 —  
 " Macao, " 140 120  
 Pigeons, " each 60 50  
 Quail, " 110 100  
 Snipe, " each 600 500  
 Rabbits, " 150 140  
 Teal, " 600 550  
 Turkeys, Cook, " catty 450 400  
 " Hen, " 350 300  
 Wild Duck, " each 700 —  
 " Geese, " 600 —  
 Woodcock, " 350 300

**Fish.**  
 Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300  
 Bream, " catty 100 90  
 Carp, " 80 70  
 Codfish, Salt, " 200 —  
 Crabs, " 140 100  
 Cuttle Fish, " 90 80  
 Dace, " 100 90  
 Eels, Conger, " 50 40  
 File Fish, " 60 50  
 Fresh Fish, Large " 180 120  
 " Small " 90 80  
 Frogs, " 140 100  
 Garoupa, " 140 130  
 Haddock, " 100 90  
 Herrings, " 70 60  
 " smoked, box \$1.00 —  
 Live Fish, " catty 150 140  
 Lobsters, " 80 50  
 Mackerel, " 60 50  
 Oysters, " 180 120  
 Parrot Fish, " 140 130  
 Perch, " 70 60  
 Pomfret, " 100 90  
 Prawns, " 100 90  
 Ray, " 100 90  
 Roach, " 140 130  
 Rock Fish, " 140 130  
 Salmon, Canton, " 100 80  
 " Saltwater, " 140 —  
 " Pickled, tin 300 —  
 Salt Fish, " catty 120 100  
 Shark, young, " 80 70  
 Shrimps, " 80 70  
 Skate, " 80 60  
 Snappers, " 110 100  
 Snipe Fish, " 70 60  
 Sole, Fresh, " 60 50  
 Tench, " 80 70  
 Turbot, " 100 90  
 Turtles, Small " 230 200

**Vegetables.**  
 Asparagus, " tin 450 400  
 Bamboo Shoots, " catty 100 80  
 Beans, sprout, " 14 12  
 " Broad, " 40 30  
 " French from Macao, " 50 40  
 Beet Root, " each 12 10  
 Brussels, " catty 12 10  
 Cabbage, White Canton, " 12 10  
 " Common, " 8 6  
 " Hongkong, " each 70 50  
 " Macao, " 70 50  
 " Turnip, Red, " 12 10

## Intimations.

**NEARLY READY.**  
**A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT.** Part I. A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.  
 Price: Two DOLLARS AND A HALF.  
 To be had from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.  
 Hongkong, January 22, 1877.

**NOTICE.**  
**THE CHINESE MAIL.**  
 FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TRI-WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.  
 The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the Chinese Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.  
 The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.  
 For terms, &c., address  
**MR. CHUN AYIN,**  
 Manager.  
 China Mail Office,  
 17th February, 1874.

**MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, PENANG.**  
 THE Municipal Commissioners of Penang are desirous of receiving DESIGNS for a TOWN-HALL. This Building is to be erected on the ground on the east side of the Esplanade situate between the latter and Duke Street, and its cost is not to exceed \$30,000.  
 The Commissioners offer a PREMIUM of \$400 for the best and most suitable Design with Specifications; and competitors have the option of forwarding Tenders for carrying out the work.  
 The Designs, accompanied with all documents, are to be sent to the Municipal Office Penang on or before the 1st of March next.  
 For further information apply to the Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners at Penang.  
**D. C. PRESGRAVE,**  
 Municipal Secretary.  
 Penang,  
 Municipal Office,  
 The 21st September, 1876.

**THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.**  
 THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:  
 Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.  
 Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Loen Hing Street; Chai Hing Low Hotel, Loen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tai Street; Mr. Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Hing Shop, Sin Cheong, Honam.  
 Swatow.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.  
 Amoy.—Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kik Street.  
 Foochow.—Mr. Yü Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr. Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.  
 Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr. Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr. Chün Sing Hol, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.  
 Ningpo.—Mr. Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.  
 Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.  
 Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.  
 Japan.—Mr. Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.  
 Saigon.—Wohang Hong.  
 Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.  
 Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.  
 Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.  
 San Francisco.—Kwong Fook Tai Hong.  
 The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.  
 Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

**NEWS FOR HOME.**  
**The Overland China Mail.**  
 (The oldest Overland Paper in China.)  
 PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.  
 Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.  
 It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.  
 Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 5 cents). \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50).  
 Orders should be sent to **MR. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street**, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.  
 Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

**BONGKONG MARKET PRICES.**  
 Corrected to Saturday, January 27, 1877.  
 At 1075 Cash per Dollar Mexican.  
 Paich, Highest, Lowest, Cash.

**Butcher Meat.**  
 Bacon, English, lb. 450 400  
 " Ama, Sugar cured, " 300 250  
 " Foochow, " 180 140  
 Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy. 180 150  
 Beef Corned, " catty 160 140  
 " Roast, " 150 140  
 " Soup, " 90